REMARKS

This Response and Amendment is submitted in complete response to the Office Action mailed May 23, 2000 (hereinafter, the "Office Action"). Claims 1, 7, 11, 16, and 17 have been AMENDED. Claims 21 – 25 have been ADDED. Accordingly, claims 1 (as amended), 2-6, 7 (as amended), 8-10, 11 (as amended), 10-15, 16 (as amended), 17 (as amended), 18-20, and 21-25 (added) are pending in the application and are presented for re-consideration, which action is earnestly requested.

NO NEW MATTER HAS BEEN ADDED.

Additionally, submitted contemporaneously herewith is a Petition for a One-Month Extension of Time (in triplicate) along with appropriate fees to extend the period for response to the Office Action until September 23, 2000. A grant of the Petition for Extension of Time is hereby respectfully requested.

It is believed that no additional fees are due or owing in regard to the submission of this Response and Amendment and its attached and related papers. However, if such fees are deemed due, the Office is invited to contact the undersigned at the address and telephone number listed below.

The paragraphs that follow in conjunction with the amendments to the application presented above are submitted in complete response to the points raised in the Office Action that require such action.

RE: Amendments to the Claims

Claims 1, 7, 11, 16, and 17 have been amended to better define the present invention and to address the Examiner's rejections. In particular, language has been added to better define a search sentence and the use thereof. For example, a search sentence is made of pre-configured sentence parts including at least a **verb**, an **object**, and a **destination**. See claim 1, lines 9-11, as amended, claim 7, lines 7-8, as amended, claim 11, lines 4-5, as amended, claim 16, lines 6-7, as amended, and claim 17, lines 7-8, as amended. And, a constructed search sentence is used to determine a network navigation destination instruction. See claim 1, lines 9-12, as amended, claim 7, lines 6-7, as amended, claim 11, lines 7-8, as amended, claim 16, lines 4-6, as amended, and claim 17, lines 6-7, as amended. Accordingly, it will be understood by one having ordinary

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skill in the art that a search sentence is completely distinguishable from a web search expression, such as those using KEYWORDS or phrases.

NO NEW MATTER HAS BEEN ADDED.

Allowance of all claims is earnestly requested, especially in view of the remarks presented below.

RE: Added Claims

Claims 21-25 have been ADDED to further define the present invention and are in condition for allowance. NO NEW MATTER HAS BEEN ADDED. Allowance of all claims is earnestly requested, especially in view of the remarks presented below.

I. Rejection of Claims 1-20 Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

Spanning pages 2 to 5 of the Office Action, the Examiner rejects claims 1-20 under 35 USC § 103(a), as allegedly being unpatentable over U.S. Patents No. 5,913,215 to Rubinstein et al. in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,061,738 to Osaku et al. The rejections of each claim are addressed *in seriatim* below.

A. Rejection of Claims 11 and 16:

Spanning pages 1 and 2, the Examiner rejects claims 11 and 16 under 35 USC § 103(a), as allegedly being unpatentable over U.S. Patents No. 5,913,215 to Rubinstein et al. in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,061,738 to Osaku et al. In particular, the Examiner asserts that Rubinstein discloses substantially the same features of the invention as claimed. The Examiner further asserts that Rubinstein teaches a method of using a network content search engine, comprising the steps of: a software package facilitating construction of a navigation sentence out of pre-configured sentence parts, said pre-configured sentence parts including at least one network navigation destination instruction; and accessing a second network location based on said at least one network navigation destination instruction. The Examiner admits that Rubinstein fails to disclose where a first network location is accessed to receive the software package, serving the software to the client processing system to run thereby. The Examiner attempts to make up for

the missing elements by referring to Osaku. The Examiner asserts that Osaku teaches a communication data/access retrieval system/method for accessing information via URL's, discloses means for accessing a first network location to receive/download a software package, servicing said software to a client processing system to be run thereby, and additionally discloses a method of using a network content search engine associated with a database module that includes a second network location via a network navigation destination instruction (URL), initiated within a client-side system running in accordance with a WWW browser software application. The Examiner asserts that it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system in Rubinstein with a means for accessing a first network location to receive the software package via WWW client-browser application as taught by Osaku to derive the present invention as defined by claims 11 and 16. The Examiner asserts that one would be motivated to make such a modification because it would add functionality to an existing client-browser software application's location address field by storing/updating said navigational destination instruction obtained by the software program locally, thereby increasing system time-response and making better utilization of bandwidth resources, both performance and cost-efficient desirable means.

The Applicant respectfully traverses the Examiner's rejection and asserts the following remarks.

Rubinstein and Osaku, either separately or together, fail to show, teach, or otherwise suggest each and every element of the present invention as defined by claims 11 and 16, as amended. As already described above, claims 11 and 16 have been amended to include language that better defines "a search sentence" and the use thereof in the invention. In great contrast to the use of pre-configured KEYWORD/phrases in Rubinstein, a search sentence is an English sentence that is used to navigate directly to a particular network location. The search sentence is constructed from pre-configured sentence parts including at least a verb, an object (i.e., the specification discusses a subject (see specification page 12, lines 12-23), but in the English language, the subject as defined in the specification corresponds to an object part of a sentence, and therefore, object and subject are interchangeable for the purposes of describing the present invention), and a destination. See claim 11, lines 4-5. For example, a search sentence could be "buy CDs at amazon.com," where "buy" is the verb, "CDs" is the object/subject and "amazon.com" is the destination (here, a home page is used as an exemplary destination,

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however, the present invention is not so limited; for example, a company name may be used, etc.). The present invention then generates a network navigation destination instruction based upon the search sentence. See claim 11, lines 7-8. In the present example, a network navigation destination instruction could be a particular URL within the amazon.com website (e.g., www.amazon.com/cds/doc.html, etc.). In great contrast, Rubinstein teaches the use of KEYWORDS and phrases which are completely different from a search sentence as defined by the present invention. See column 2, lines 28-67. Rubinstein teaches the analyzing of network files (web sites, etc.) to extract the KEYWORDS (e.g., those which are embedded in a html document header, etc.) from them and then allows the user to select from the extracted KEYWORDS in order to do a more limited network search (i.e., another network search using KEYWORDS). See Id. However, in the present invention, no network search is performed once the search sentence in constructed. Instead, the network navigation destination instruction is generated and executed, thus navigating directly to the match or matches. See claim 11, lines 7-8, specification page 18, lines 5-22. Furthermore, a search sentence need not utilize KEYWORDS as Rubinstein requires. In fact, if a search sentence were used to perform a network search like KEYWORDS, the search results would be undoubtedly inaccurate. Unlike KEYWORDS, a search sentence, as defined by the present invention, provides a new and useful way to directly navigate to a network address(es) by mimicking what a user wants to do in a search sentence (i.e., how a user might say what he/she wished to do, etc.) and without performing a network search.

The Examiner attempts to make up for the missing elements in Rubinstein by referring to Osaku. Osaku fails to make up for the missing elements in Rubinstein. Osaku teaches systems and methods for navigating the Internet and World Wide Web. In particular, Osaku teaches an elaborate process for navigating to a web site via a web browser based on a number or character string input into the web browsers address window. Column 4, lines 32-65. In particular, the process in Osaku allows a user to put a number in the address window of a browser that the browser uses to determine a URL. The browser may contact a web site to determine the URL based on the number already input into the browser window and can navigate to a URL if found. No where does Osaku show, teach or otherwise suggest that a first network address be access to receive a software package that facilitates the building of a search sentence as defined by the present invention. In great contrast to the present invention, Osaku requires that the initial string

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be placed in the web browser address window and only accesses network addresses to perform some type of network search to determine the URL (e.g., a web site is accesses in order to access a database to receive the URL). See id. Furthermore, nowhere does Osaku show, teach or otherwise suggest any type of search sentence construction, as defined by the present invention, as defined by claims 11 and 16. Therefore, it would not have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Rubinstein with Osaku to derive the present invention as defined by claims 11 and 16, as amended. At best, the combinations of the prior art would produce a web browser that can access a web site to facilitate to access a database and perform some sort of additional KEYWORD network search.

Thus, in view of the aforementioned comments, it is respectfully asserted that claims 11 and 16, as amended, are patentable over Rubinstein in view of Osaku in view under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). Accordingly, it is earnestly requested that the Examiner's rejection be withdrawn and that claims 11 and 16, as amended, be allowed to issue in a U.S. Patent.

B. Rejection of Claims 12-15:

On page 2 of the Office Action, the Examiner rejects claims 11 and 16 under 35 USC § 103(a), as allegedly being unpatentable over U.S. Patents No. 5,913,215 to Rubinstein et al. in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,061,738 to Osaku et al. However, the Examiner asserts substantially the same arguments that are already addressed above in section A.

The Applicant respectfully traverses the Examiner's rejection and asserts the following remarks.

Since claims 12-15 depend upon claim 11, the comments made above in Section A of this Response are reasserted here and are applied with equal force with reference to claims 12-15. Thus, it is respectfully asserted that claims 12-15 are patentable over Rubinstein in view of Osaku in view under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). Accordingly, it is earnestly requested that the Examiner's rejection be withdrawn and that claims 12-15 be allowed to issue in a U.S. Patent.

C. Rejection of Claim 17:

Spanning pages 2 and 3 of the Office Action, the Examiner rejects claim 17 under 35 USC § 103(a), as allegedly being unpatentable over U.S. Patents No. 5,913,215 to Rubinstein et

al. in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,061,738 to Osaku et al. In particular, the Examiner asserts that Rubinstein and Osaku combined, disclose the substantial features of the invention as defined by claim 17. In addition to the rejections already discussed above, the Examiner asserts that Rubinstein provides a search sentence construction module permitting construction of a search sentence corresponding to at least one of said destination navigation instructions.

The Applicant respectfully traverses the Examiner's rejection and asserts the following remarks.

As the rejection of claim 17 is substantially the same as that asserted against claims 11 and 16, the comments made above in Section A are reasserted here with equal force. Additionally, claim 17, as amended, defines a software system having "a search sentence construction module permitting construction of a search sentence corresponding to at least one of said destination navigation instructions, said search sentence including at least **a verb, an object, and a destination,** said at least one destination navigation instruction adapted to be processed within said network client application to access said network content source." See claim 17, lines 6-10, as amended (emphasis added). And, as already described above in Section A of this response, nowhere in Rubinstein or Osaku is a search sentence or search sentence construction module as defined by the present invention, shown, taught or otherwise suggested. Therefore, Rubinstein and Osaku, either separately or together, fail to show, teach, or otherwise suggest each and every element of the present invention as defined by claim 17, and it would not have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Rubinstein with Osaku to derive the present invention as defined by claim 17, as amended.

Thus, it is respectfully asserted that claim 17 is patentable over Rubinstein in view Osaku under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). Accordingly, it is earnestly requested that the Examiner's rejection be withdrawn and that claim 17 be allowed to issue in a U.S. Patent.

D. Rejection of Claims 18-20:

On page 3 of the Office Action, the Examiner rejects claims 18-20 under 35 USC § 103(a), as allegedly being unpatentable over U.S. Patents No. 5,913,215 to Rubinstein et al. in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,061,738 to Osaku et al. However, the Examiner asserts substantially the same arguments that are already addressed above in sections A and C.

The Applicant respectfully traverses the Examiner's rejection and asserts the following remarks.

Since claims 18-20 depend upon claim 17, the comments made above in Sections A and C of this Response are reasserted here and applied with equal force with reference to claims 18-20. Thus, it is respectfully asserted that claims 18-20 are patentable over Rubinstein in view of Osaku in view under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). Accordingly, it is earnestly requested that the Examiner's rejection be withdrawn and that claims 18-20 be allowed to issue in a U.S. Patent.

E. Rejection of Claim 1:

Spanning pages 3 and 4 of the Office Action, the Examiner rejects claim 1 under 35 USC § 103(a), as allegedly being unpatentable over U.S. Patents No. 5,913,215 to Rubinstein et al. in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,061,738 to Osaku et al. In particular, the Examiner asserts that Rubinstein and Osaku combined, disclose the substantial features of the invention as defined by claim 1. Essentially, the Examiner asserts the same rejection as already described above with reference to claims 11 and 16 in Section A of this Response.

The Applicant respectfully traverses the Examiner's rejection and asserts the following remarks.

As the rejection of claim 1 is substantial the same as that asserted against claims 11 and 16, the comments made above in Section A are reasserted here with equal force. Additionally, claim 1, as amended, defines a system for building and executing a network navigation instruction via corresponding sentence construction having "a client data processing system coupled to the server data processing system via an electronic data network and configured with at least one program, said at least one program causes said client data processing system to access said server data processing system to load said navigation options and said corresponding navigation destination instructions into a local data storage facility, to facilitate construction of a navigation sentence via selection of pre-configured sentence parts, said pre-configured sentence parts including **at least a verb, an object, and a destination** corresponding to at least one of said navigation options and said corresponding navigation destination instructions, whereby said client data processing system retrieves network content based on said navigation sentence and said destination thereof." See claim 1, lines 5-14, as amended (emphasis added). And, as already described above in Section A of this Response, no where in Rubinstein or Osaku is a

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search sentence constructed from pre-configured sentence parts, as defined by the present invention, shown, taught or otherwise suggested. Therefore, Rubinstein and Osaku, either separately or together, fail to show, teach, or otherwise suggest each and every element of the present invention as defined by claim 1, and it would not have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Rubinstein with Osaku to derive the present invention as defined by claim 1, as amended.

Thus, it is respectfully asserted that claim 1 is patentable over Rubinstein in view Osaku under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). Accordingly, it is earnestly requested that the Examiner's rejection be withdrawn and that claim 1 be allowed to issue in a U.S. Patent.

F. Rejection of Claims 2-6:

On page 4 of the Office Action, the Examiner rejects claims 2-6 under 35 USC § 103(a), as allegedly being unpatentable over U.S. Patents No. 5,913,215 to Rubinstein et al. in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,061,738 to Osaku et al. However, the Examiner asserts substantially the same arguments that are already addressed above in sections A and E.

The Applicant respectfully traverses the Examiner's rejection and asserts the following remarks.

Since claims 18-20 depend upon claim 1, the comments made above in Sections A and E of this Response are reasserted here and applied with equal force with reference to claims 2-6. Thus, it is respectfully asserted that claims 2-6 are patentable over Rubinstein in view of Osaku in view under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). Accordingly, it is earnestly requested that the Examiner's rejection be withdrawn and that claims 2-6 be allowed to issue in a U.S. Patent.

G. Rejection of Claim 7:

Spanning pages 3 and 4 of the Office Action, the Examiner rejects claim 7 under 35 USC § 103(a), as allegedly being unpatentable over U.S. Patents No. 5,913,215 to Rubinstein et al. in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,061,738 to Osaku et al. In particular, the Examiner asserts that Rubinstein and Osaku combined, disclose the substantial features of the invention as defined by claim 7. Essentially, the Examiner asserts the same rejection as already described above with reference to claims 11 and 16 in Section A of this Response.

The Applicant respectfully traverses the Examiner's rejection and asserts the following remarks.

As the rejection of claim 7 is substantially the same as that asserted against claims 11 and 16, the comments made above in Section A are reasserted here with equal force. Additionally, claim 7, as amended, defines a "method of using a network content search engine, comprising the steps of: accessing a first network location to receive a software package, said software package facilitating construction of a navigation sentence via selection of pre-configured sentence parts, **said pre-configured sentence parts including at least a verb, an object, and a destination**; constructing said navigation sentence from said pre-configured sentence parts; **determining at least one network navigation destination instruction based on said constructed sentence**; and accessing a second network location based on said at least one network navigation destination instruction." See claim 7, as amended (emphasis added). And, as already described above in Section A of this Response, no where in Rubinstein or Osaku is a search sentence constructed from pre-configured sentence parts, as defined by the present invention, shown, taught or otherwise suggested. Furthermore, Rubinstein teaches to perform a network search after KEYWORDS are determined, but the present invention, as defined by amended claim 7, teaches to directly access the network address(es) based upon the network navigation destination instruction which was determined based upon the constructed sentence. Therefore, Rubinstein and Osaku, either separately or together, fail to show, teach, or otherwise suggest each and every element of the present invention as defined by claim 7, and, therefore, it would not have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Rubinstein with Osaku to derive the present invention as defined by claim 7, as amended.

Thus, it is respectfully asserted that claim 7 is patentable over Rubinstein in view Osaku under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). Accordingly, it is earnestly requested that the Examiner's rejection be withdrawn and that claim 7 be allowed to issue in a U.S. Patent.

H. Rejection of Claims 8-10:

On page 5 of the Office Action, the Examiner rejects claims 8-10 under 35 USC § 103(a), as allegedly being unpatentable over U.S. Patents No. 5,913,215 to Rubinstein et al. in

view of U.S. Patent No. 6,061,738 to Osaku et al. However, the Examiner asserts substantially the same arguments that are already addressed above in sections A and G.

The Applicant respectfully traverses the Examiner's rejection and asserts the following remarks.

Since claims 18-20 depend upon claim 7, the comments made above in Sections A and G of this Response are reasserted here and applied with equal force with reference to claims 8-10. Thus, it is respectfully asserted that claims 8-10 are patentable over Rubinstein in view of Osaku in view under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). Accordingly, it is earnestly requested that the Examiner's rejection be withdrawn and that claims 8-10 be allowed to issue in a U.S. Patent.

II. Conclusions

This Response and Amendment is submitted in complete response to the Office Action mailed May 23, 2000 (hereinafter, the "Office Action"). Claims 1, 7, 11, 16, and 17 have been AMENDED. Claims 21 – 25 have been ADDED. Accordingly, claims 1 (as amended), 2-6, 7 (as amended), 8-10, 11 (as amended), 10-15, 16 (as amended), 17 (as amended), 18-20, and 21-25 (added) are pending in the application and are presented for re-consideration, which action is earnestly requested.

NO NEW MATTER HAS BEEN ADDED.

Additionally, submitted contemporaneously herewith is a Petition for a One-Month Extension of Time (in triplicate) along with appropriate fees to extend the period for response to the Office Action until September 23, 2000. A grant of the Petition for Extension of Time is hereby respectfully requested.
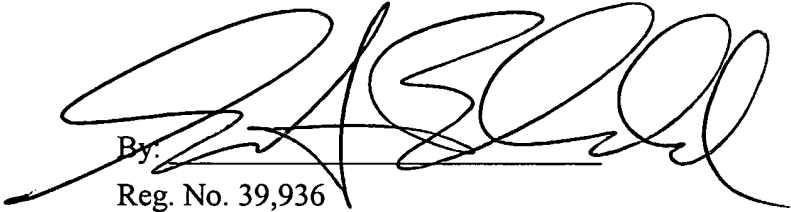
It is believed that no additional fees are due or owing in regard to the submission of this Response and Amendment and its attached and related papers. However, if such fees are deemed due, the Office is invited to contact the undersigned at the address and telephone number listed below.

If it is believed that a telephonic or in-person Examiner interview will in any expedite the handling of this Response and Amendment to further examination on the merits of the instant patent application, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned at the telephone numbers and address listed below.

Respectfully submitted,

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